THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1165.] SATRUDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1803. [VOLUME XVIII.

TUITION.

THE subscriber will establish a *SCHOOL* for the ensuing year, in the county of Goochland, on the land of Mr. John Perkins, in the vicinage of General G. Guerrant, and John Shelton and George Fleming, esquires; where will be taught Latin, English Grammar, Writing and Arithmetic; terms for Latin Scholars £7 0, for English £4 to—Students may be accommodated with board, &c. convenient to the school;—Session will commence the 18th of January, and end the 15th of December next.

Benjamin Campbell.

Goochland, December 2, 1803.

2

TO BE SOLD,

Before the Eagle Tavern, in this city, at 12 o'clock, on Monday the 2d of January next, at public auction, seven likely

SLAVES,

BELONGING to the estate of the late LEWIS BURWELL, Esq. deceased, consisting of four good BLACKSMITHS and a GARDENER, men—a Lad about 18 or 19 years old, accustomed to the care of horses, and active desultory employment, and a Girl about 13. Twelve months credit will be allowed, on bonds, to carry interest from the date, if not punctually paid, with good security residing not very distant from hence. By Mr. Burwell's will, the House and Lots where he resided in this city;—also the Lands of which he died possessed, in the counties of Culpeper and Mecklenburg, are to be sold, and will be more particularly described in a future advertisement: In the mean time, applications of those inclined to purchase will be attended to.

2

All persons having claims against the said estate are hereby requested to present them to

E. Carrington,
Acting Executor.

Richmond, December 1st, 1803. tds.

2

By virtue of a decree of the High Court of Chancery, will be exposed to sale, to the highest bidder, on twelve months credit, at the Blacksmith's shop near Thomas Gardner's, in the upper end of Louisa county, on Saturday the 31st day of December next, the

TRACT OF LAND,

ADJOINING the lands of the said Gardner, the property of John Tabb, dec. being the tract of land which was purchased by the said Tabb of Bartholomew Dandrige—by

The Commissioners.

November 28th, 1803.

2

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of MATTHEW ANDERSON, deceased late of the city of Williamsburg, are desired to make them known; and all those who are indebted, to make immediate payment to the subscriber, as indulgence cannot be given.

Robert Anderson,
Attorney in fact for S. and R. Anderson, executrixes of Matthew Anderson, dec.

Williamsburg, December 2d, 1803. cp4w.

LONDON, October 6.

STATE OF IRELAAD.

Mr. Curran, in his speech on the recent trial of the rebel Kirwan, drew a striking and animated picture of the present state of Ireland; and in the most true colours contrasted the different lines of conduct adopted in that country with respect to the late and the former rebellions:—Alluding to the circumstance of his being appointed as counsel for the prisoner, he could not, he said, but confess that he felt no small consolation when he compared his present with his former situation upon similar occasions. In those sad times to which he alluded, it was frequently his fate to come to the spot where he then stood with a body sinking under infirmity and disease, and a mind broken with the consciousness of public calamity, created and exasperated by public folly. It has pleased Heaven that we should live to survive both those afflictions, and he was grateful for its mercy." I now, said he, come hither through a composed and quiet city; I read no expression on any face, save those that mark the ordinary feelings of social life, or the various characters of civil occupation. I see no frightful spectacle of infuriated power, or suffering humanity; I see no tortures; I hear no shrieks; I no longer see the human heart charged in the flame of its own vile and paltry passions,—black and bloodless, capable only of catching and communicating that destructive fire by which it devours, and is itself devoured. I no longer behold the ravages of that odious bigotry by which we were deformed, and degraded, and disgraced; a bigotry against which no honest man should ever miss an opportunity of putting his countrymen of all sects and descriptions upon their guard—it is the accursed and promiscuous progeny of servile hypocrisy, of remorseless lust of power, of insatiate thirst of gain, labouring for the destruction of man, under the specious pretences of religion; her banner stolen from the altar of God, and her allies congregated from the abysses of Hell. She acts by votaries to be restrained by no compunctions of humanity,—for they are dead to mercy—to be reclaimed by no voice of reason, for refutation is the bread on which their folly feeds. They are outlawed alike from their species and their creator. The object of their crime is social life, and the wages of their sin is social death; for, although it may happen that a guilty individual should escape from the law that he has broken, it cannot be so with nations; their guilt is too extensive and unwieldy for such escape. They may rest assured, that Providence has, in the natural connection between causes and their effects, established a system of restribute justice, by which the crimes of nations are sooner or later avenged by their own inevitable consequences.—But that hateful bigotry has fled at last, and I trust for ever. Even in this melancholy place I feel myself restored and recreated by breathing the atmosphere of justice, and mercy, and humanity.—I feel I am addressing a jury of my countrymen, my fellow subjects, and my fellow-christians, against whom my heart is waging no concealed hostility, from whom my face is disguising no latent sentiment of repugnance or disgust. I have not now to touch the high raised strings of any angry passions in those that hear me, nor have I the terror of thinking that if those strings cannot be snapt by the stroke, they will be only provoked into a more instigated vibration. Mr. C. then proceeded to observe, that this happy change in the minds and feelings of all men was the natural consequence of that system of mildness and good temper which had been recently adopted; and which he strongly exhorted the jury to imitate and to improve upon, that they might thereby demonstrate to ourselves, to Great-Britain, and to the enemy, that we were not that assemblage of friends which we had been alledged to be, unworthy of the ordinary privilege of regular justice, or the lenient treatment of a merciful government. He said it was of the utmost importance to be on their guard against the wicked and mischievous representation of the circumstance which called them then together, they ought not to take from any unauthenticated report those facts which they could have directly from sworn evidence. He had heard much of the extent of the dreadful conspiracy against the country, of the narrow escape of the government from a danger permitted so to increase from a want of vigilance and caution. They now saw the fact as it was; by the judicious adoption of a mild and conciliatory system of conduct, what was six years ago a formidable rebellion, had now dwindled down to a drunken riotous insurrection, disgraced certainly by some odious atrocities; its objects, whatever they were, no doubt highly criminal, but as an attack upon the state, of the most contemptible insignificance. He did not wonder that the patrons of burning and torture should be vexed that their favourite instruments were not employed in recruiting for the rebellion. He had no doubt but that if they had been so employed, the effect would have followed, and that an odious drunken insurrection would have easily been swelled into a formidable rebellion. Nor was it strange that persons so mortified, should vent themselves in wanton exaggerated representation, and in unmerited censure; in slandering the nation in the person of the Viceroy, and the Viceroy in the character of the nation; and that they should do so without considering that they were weakening the common resources against common danger, by making the different parts of the empire odious to each other, and by holding out to the enemy, and falsely holding out, that we were too much absorbed in civil discord to be capable of effectual resistance; in making this observation, he said his wish was merely to refute a slander upon his country, he had no pretension to be the vindicator of his Excellency, whose person he did not know that he had ever seen. At the same time he said, that when he was so necessarily forced upon the subject, he felt no disposition to conceal the respect and satisfaction with which he saw the King's Representative comport himself as he did at a crisis of no little anxiety; though of no considerable danger, if we may believe the evidence we have heard. He thought it was a proof of firmness and good sense not to discredit his own opinion of his confidence in the public safety by an ostentatious display of unnecessary open preparation; and he thought he did himself equal honor by preserving his usual temper, and not suffering himself to be exasperated by the event, when it did happen, into the adoption of any violent or precipitate measures. Perhaps he might even be excusable if he confessed that he was not wholly free from some professional vanity, when he saw the descendant of a great lawyer was capable of remembering, what, without the memory of such an example, he perhaps might not have done, that even in the moment of peril, the law is the best safeguard of the constitution. At all events he felt, that a man, who at all times had so freely censured the extravagances of power and force as he had done, was justified, if not bound, by the consistency of character, to give the fair attestation of his opinion to the exercise of wisdom and humanity, wherever he found them, whether in a friend or a stranger."

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Mr. Curran, in his Speech on the late trial of the rebel Kirwan, gave the following admirable description of the views of France, and the evils which would not fail to result from the subjugation of that country by the common enemy:—"I have not (said he) had much opportunity of knowing the actual opinions of the lower orders of the people, but if they be other than I think they ought to be, I would ask them, do you think you have made no advance to civil prosperity within the last twenty years? Are your opinions of modern and and subjugated France the same that you entertained of popular and revolutionary France 14 years ago? Have you any hope that if the First Consul got possession of your island, he would treat you half so well as he does those countries at his door, whom he must respect more than he can respect or regard you? And do you know how he treats those unhappy nations? You know that in Ireland there is little personal wealth to plunder—there are few churches to rob. Can you then doubt that he would reward his rapacious Generals and soldiers by parcelling out the soil of the island among them, and by dividing you into lots of serfs to till the respective lands to which they belonged? Can you suppose that the perfidy and treason of surrendering your country to an invader, would to your new master be any pledge of your allegiance? Can you suppose, that while a single French soldier was willing to accept an acre of Irish ground, that he would leave that acre in the possession of a man, who had shewn himself so wickedly and so stupidly dead to the suggestions of the most obvious interest, and to the ties of the most imperious moral obligations? What do you look forward to with respect to the aggrandisement of your sect? Are you protestants? He has abolished protestantism with christianity. Are you catholics? Do you think he will raise you to the level of the Pope? Perhaps, and I think he would not—but if he did, could you hope more privilege than he has left his Holiness? And what privilege has he left him? He has reduced his religion to be a mendicant for contemptuous toleration, and he has reduced his person to beggary and to rags. Let me ask you a further question—Do you think he would feel any kind hearted sympathy for you! Answer yourselves by asking—what sympathy does he feel for Frenchmen, whom he is ready by thousands to bury in the ocean, in the barbarous gambling of his wild ambition? What sympathy then could bind him to you? He is not your countryman—the scene of your birth and your childhood is not endeared to his heart by the reflection, that it was also the scene of his. He is not your fellow christian—he is not, therefore, bound to you by any similarity of duty in this world, or by any union of hope beyond the grave. What then could you suppose the object of his visit, or the consequence of his success? Can you be so foolish as not to see that he would use you as slaves, while he held you; and that when he grew weary, which he soon would become of such a worthless and precarious possession, he would carry you to market in some treaty of peace, barter you for some more valuable concession, and surrender you to expiate by your punishment and degradation, the advantage you had given him by your follies and your crimes?"

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

A very curious and interesting circumstance occurred some time ago here, which has made a great noise all over India. On the trial of Colonel Mandeville, a native it was discovered had grossly perjured himself, and afterwards absconded. This was stated by the Colonel to the supreme court, and in consequence a warrant was issued to apprehend the native, and the Colonel taken under the protection of the court, to prevent his being sent to England till the affair had undergone further investigation. In the month of October last an Indiaman was ready to sail for England. In the evening before she was to sail a guard of soldiers went to the house of Colonel Mandeville, in the Black Town, seized and forcibly conducted him to the beach, put him on board a Musula boat, and carried him on board the ship, without allowing him to carry with him necessaries of any kind. An account of this transaction reached Sir Henry Gwillim, acting as Chief Judge in the absence of Sir Thos. Strange, who was then at Colombo, who instantly with a generous intrepidity applied for the Colonel's release and restoration to the protection of the court. He sent a writ of Habeas Corpus on board the ship, to which proper attention was paid, and the Colonel was permitted to re-land, although several shot were fired at the ship from the fort to make her sail, and at the boat carrying off the writ. Guards of soldiers were placed on the beach to intercept the Colonel, but he landing at the southward of the fort escaped their vigilance, and was conducted to the house of Sir Henry Gwillim, soon after which a party of military appeared before the house, forcibly entered Sir Henry's garden, and peremptorily demanded the body of the Colonel. Sir Henry, who possesses all the virtuous intrepidity which a British Judge ought to have, dared the officer to touch Colonel Mandeville—threatened to commit him and his guard, and at length dismissed them without their object being attained. A very active correspondence took place the next day between the government and the supreme court, the result of which was that the former offered in vain to make an apology for the outrage committed against the laws. In the mean time Sir Thomas Strange returned to Madras, Colonel Mandeville's person was rendered sacred, and he returned to his own dwelling in the Black Town. At the next sessions which were held, bills of indictment were found against the town major, the Black Town adjutant, the officer who commanded the party, and two or three others, concerned in firing the guns at the boat and ship. These persons all surrendered themselves, and pleaded *Guilty*, except the town major, who did not appear. This was on a Saturday. Sir Thomas Strange declared, that if he did not surrender himself by Monday, the law would be put in force against him; that is, he would be *out-lawed*. On the Monday, however, he surrendered himself, was placed at the bar, and like the others pleaded *Guilty*. The court having thus established the supremacy of the law, were satisfied with imposing the fine of *one pagoda*, and dismissed the offending parties with an admonition which they will probably long remember—and thus ended this extraordinary affair. Lord Clive was at the time it happened at Ennore, so that the whole responsibility of the transaction rested principally upon the town major. The conduct of the judges upon this occasion has excited the admiration and applause of all our settlements in India.

A few copies of

HENING's JUSTICE,

For sale at this Office.

Congres of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, October 25.

(Debate continued.)

Mr. Claibotne urged the propriety of coming to an immediate decision, declaring his conviction of the constitutionality and expediency of the treaty.

Mr. Thatcher moved that the committee should rise.

Motion lost, without a division.

Mr. Sanford did not rise to make a display of his talents. Those who had confided to him the representation of their interests could have no such expectations, as they had unfortunately selected a plain western farmer. He was sorry to see so much time wasted. He begged the house would recollect the time within which it was necessary to pass laws for carrying the treaty into effect. Much has been said of a breach of the constitution; but has any man shewn it. The constitution does not prohibit the powers exercised on this occasion; and not having prohibited them, they must be considered as possessed by government. In his opinion it was necessary to carry the treaty into immediate effect. This done, other measures would require attention, which would afford an ample harvest for the talents and eloquence of gentlemen, with which on any other occasion, he would be highly pleased.

Mr. Thatcher was sorry to be obliged at this late hour to state his reasons for voting against the resolution, but he should not discharge his duty to his constituents, were he to refrain from expressing his ideas.—These reasons he should state as briefly as possible. This resolution is general, and contemplates two objects; it calls for the occupation and government of Louisiana, and for an appropriation of fifteen millions of dollars. He had hoped that on a question of such national importance they would have been allowed the papers necessary for its elucidation. But gentlemen have denied us this privilege. As the question, whether this treaty shall be carried into effect, is a great constitutional question, I shall in my remarks confine myself to the constitutional objections that lie against the treaty: Two objections have been made arising from the third and seventh articles of the treaty.

The third provides that "the inhabitants of the ceded territory shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as soon as possible, according to the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property, and the religion which they profess."

I conceive, said Mr Thatcher, that the only sound doctrine is, not that which has been started by the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr Sanford) that whatever power, is not prohibited by the constitution is agreeable to it, but that such powers as are not given are still held by the states or the people. No arguments have been addressed to prove that the constitution delegates such a power. The gentleman from Vermont (Mr Elliott) who has gratified us with so long and so flowery a speech, and who has ransacked Vattel, and various other eminent authors on the law of nations, has proved that where the United States have a right to make a treaty a treaty may be made. But these authorities do not apply unless he proves that the constitution gives the powers exercised in the present instance. The confederation, under which we now live, is a partnership of states, and it is not competent to it to admit a new partner but with the consent of all the partners. If such power exist, it does not reside in the President and Senate. The constitution says new states may be admitted by Congress. If this article of the constitution authorises the exercise of power under the treaty, it must reside with the legislature, and not with the President and Senate.

The gentleman from Virginia, says the principle contained in the third article of the treaty has been already recognized by Congress, and has instanced our treaties with Spain and Great Britain respecting the adjustment of our limits. By adverting to these treaties, it will be seen that there was then no pretence that we had acquired new territory. They only establish our lines agreeably to the treaty of peace. Certainly then the facts are not similar, and there exists no analogy of reasoning between the two cases. The gentleman from Virginia asks whether we could not purchase the right of deposit at New Orleans? But the argument meant to be conveyed in this question does not apply. We had the right before this treaty was formed; nor did we, in consequence of that right, undertake to admit the people of New Orleans into the union.

Gentlemen say we were for going to war during the last session, for the purpose of acquiring new territory. Mr Thatcher knew the gentlemen with whom he generally acted, asserted on that occasion the right of the United States to the deposit at New Orleans, and were, in defence of that right, ready to go to war, if necessary. But he had never heard that it was intended to hold that right in perpetuity: he believed it was only contemplated to hold it as a pledge until our right should be restored and indemnity rendered for our injuries.

It is said that the preference given in the treaty to Spanish and French vessels is to be considered as a part of the purchase money. But will gentlemen say it is part of the purchase money when it is applied as well to Spanish as to French vessels, though the purchase is made of France? For these reasons it is that the gentleman from Virginia has not convinced my mind respecting the constitutionality of this power. If it is not expressly delegated I must hold that it is still retained by the states or the people. I believe also that the power now contended for by gentlemen implies the power of alienating a part of the United States, and that we might as constitutionally alienate Massachusetts, and annex it to the British provinces. Under color of this power, a large portion of the union may be annexed to some European kingdom, so as totally to change the principles of our government.

So far as the provisions of this treaty affected the Eastern states, it bore hard upon their interests, the constitution says "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another." Now if this territory shall be annexed to the United States, New Orleans will have a decided preference over all the

other ports in the union, inasmuch as the veſſels of Spain and France entering that port will have to pay no higher duties than are demanded of our own veſſels. The conſequence will be that the ſhips of Spain and France will come in, and ſupply not only New Orleans, but all the country bordering on the Miſſiſippi and the Ohio—What will be the conſequence of this to the Eaſtern ſtates, which the gentleman from Virginia has ſo handſomely complimented. If they poſſeſs a ſpirit of enterprize, it ought to be encouraged. Inſtead of that the effect of this treaty will be that they muſt bring their goods from Europe to their own ports, and then carry them to New Orleans; by which freight and inſurance will be greatly increaſed; and theſe charges will enable the French and Spaniſh veſſels to monopolize the carrying trade.

But it is ſaid, this is not a conſtitutional but a legal proviſion Now if I can underſtand the obligations impoſed by the conſtitution, every department of the government is bound by it. I conceive that the Preſident and Senate in making treaties, as well as the legiſlature in making laws, are bound by it.—However great gentlemen may imagine the benefits of this treaty, they do not affect the conſtitutional queſtion. It was not, therefore, neceſſary to diſcuſs the expediency of the meaſure, if unconſtitutional; but as gentlemen had dreſſed theſe advantages in very alluſive colors, it might not be improper to ſay that if it went into effect it would carry from its preſent centre a great portion of the United States; would probably remove the ſeat of government; and might diſmember the union.

Mr. Thatcher was not diſpoſed to diſcuſs the cauſes which have produced the diſmemberment of empires, though all hiſtory ſhewed that great empires, whether monarchies or republics, had been ultimately broken to pieces by their magnitude.

This acquiſition of diſtant territory ſaid Mr. Thatcher, will involve the neceſſity of a conſiderable ſtanding army, ſo juſtly an object of terror. Do gentlemen flatter themſelves that by purchaſing Louiſiana we are invulnerable? No Sir, Spain will ſtill border on our Southern frontier; and ſo long as Spain occupies that country we are not ſecure from the attempts of another nation more warlike and ambitious.

Under theſe impreſſions it was impoſſible for him to vote for the reſolution.

Mr. Randolph was ſenſible of the value of the time of the houſe, and would not in the few remarks he ſhould occupy five minutes. The gentleman from Maſſachuſetts (Mr. Thatcher) had miſapprehended and miſtated what he had previouſly obſerved. He had not ſaid that the conſtitutional queſtion made by gentlemen was a mere legal injunction which that houſe might get rid of; bnt he had ſaid that the preference of our ſhips over foreign ſhips *was* a legal regulation; and that, therefore, thoſe gentlemen, who were now ſo tender with regard to the conſtitution, might have it in their power entirely to get rid of the conſtitutional difficulty by taking off from the ſhips of Spain and France ſuch duties as were higher than the duties paid by American veſſels. When I ſay this, ſaid Mr. R. I ſpeak for them, and not for myſelf, nor ſhall I move to take off theſe heavy duties, as I do not feel the force of the conſtitutional objections urged by gentlemen.—The article of the treaty ſo often quoted, ſhews that no preference is given to one part over another.—Yet by turning to our ſtatute books, it will be perceived that at preſent there are ſome ports entitled to benefits which other ports do not enjoy; that they are ſet apart for particular objects; and particularly for the entry of articles brought from beyond the Cape of Good-Hope. According therefore, to the doctrine of this day, this is a violation of the conſtitution.

Mr. Smilie ſhould not long detain the committee. He differed with gentlemen on the conſtitutional queſtion; conſidering a right of annexing territory, incidental to all governments. If he were correct in this opinion, ſuch a power was veſted in ſome department of government in the United States.—That it was not veſted in the ſtates was clear, as they were expreſſly diveſted of the right. They were by the conſtitution expreſſly diveſted of the right of forming treaties and making war. It could then reſide in the general government only. It was a poſition that could not be denied that all ſocieties poſſeſſed the right of ſelf-protection. Let us then ſuppoſe that a nation unjuſtly attacked by another nation repels the hoſtility, and that the injured nation proves ſucceſſful. Two things will reſult; the one, a right to indemnify for the injury received and the expence incurred; and the other a right to future ſecurity by making ſuch proviſions as ſhall place it beyond the power of the aggreſſing nation in future time to repeat her injuries. If he was correct in theſe principles, and they were not diſputed, the right of the United States to annex territory could not be conteſted, if that meaſure were connected with her future ſecurity. The right indeed was common to all nations; admitted by all; denied by none.

Another conſtitutional difficulty had been ſtarted from the alledged obligation of the United States to incorporate this territory in the union. Mr. Smilie wiſhed gentleman to attend to that part of the treaty which related to this point, and their difficulties would be removed. The treaty ſays:

"The inhabitants of the ceded territory ſhall be incorporated in the union of the United States, and admitted as ſoon as poſſible *according to the principles of the federal conſtitution*, to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; and in the mean time they ſhall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they profeſs.

Now, where, ſaid Mr. Smilie, is the difficulty? We are obliged to admit the inhabitants *according to the principles of the conſtitution*. Suppoſe thoſe principles forbid their admiſſion; then we are not obliged to admit them. This followed as an abſolute conſequence from the premiſes. There exiſted however, a remedy for this caſe, if it ſhould occur; for if the prevailing opinion ſhall be that the inhabitants of the ceded territory cannot be admitted under the conſtitution as it now ſtands, the people of the United States can, if they ſee fit, apply a remedy, by amending the conſtitution ſo as to authoriſe their admiſſion. And if they do not chooſe to do this, the inhabitants may remain in a colonial ſtate.

Mr Crowningſhield. Mr. Chairman, I riſe, ſir, to correct the gentleman from North Carolina in one particular—he has ſtated that the Firſt Conſul of France ſigned the treaty ceding Louiſiana to the United States after the declaration of war by Great Britain againſt France.—I believe he is miſtaken, ſir, for the Louiſiana treaty were ſigned the 30th April, and Great Britain iſſued a declaration of war againſt France on the 17th May. If I am right, ſir, the gentleman might have ſpared himſelf the trouble of detracting from the merits of the executive on this great occaſion.—Now I am up, ſir, I beg leave to ſtate to the committee ſome of the reaſons why I ſhall give my vote in favor of theſe treaties.

A reſolution is on the table, ſir, which recommends that proviſion ought to be made to carry into effect the late treaties with France, which cede Louiſiana to the United States—Feeling as I do that we have acquired this country at a cheap price, that it is a neceſſary barrier in the ſouthern and weſtern quarters of the Union, that it offers immenſe advantages to us as an agricultural and commercial nation, I am highly in favor of the acquiſition, and I ſhall moſt cordially give my vote in approbation of the reſolution.

What, ſir, ſhall we let ſlip this golden opportunity of acquiring New-Orleans and the whole of Louiſiana for the trifling ſum of fifteen millions of dollars, when one quarter part of the purchaſe money will be paid to our own citizens, and the remainder in public ſtock which we are not obliged to redeem under fifteen years. I truſt, ſir, we ſhall not omit to ſeize the only means now left to us of getting a peaceable poſſeſſion of the fineſt country in the world.—The bagain is a good one, and conſidering it merely in that light, we ought not to relinquiſh it. I have no doubt, ſir, that the country acquired is richly worth fifty millions of dollars, and it is my opinion, ſir, that we ought not to heſitate a moment in paſſing the reſolution on the table.

A gentleman from New-York has ſtarted doubts reſpecting the privilege given in the 7th article to French and Spaniſh veſſels coming directly from France and Spain, and their colonies, and loaded only with their produce and manufactures, to trade to ports in the ceded territory for twelve years upon the ſame terms as American or native ſhips coming directly from France or Spain,—I have no objection ſir, to that article of the treaty, thoſe veſſels are to pay a tonnage duty, and a duty on their cargoes ſimilar to our own, they are not to be admitted free of duty, but the United States reſerve the right to make any regulations concerning the exportation of the produce and merchandize of our own country, which may be thought neceſſary.

Our trading ſhips can eaſily contend againſt thoſe of France or Spain in the ports of Louiſiana.

I ſhould be very ſorry, ſir, that American veſſels could not meet thoſe of any other nation, in all ſituations and in every country, where they may be received on equal conditions as it reſpects the duties. We actually build cheaper, and can navigate cheaper than any other nation on the globe, and of courſe we run no riſk in contending with other veſſels in the open market, and I flatter myſelf we ſhall ſoon ſee all foreign veſſels driven from thoſe ports by an honorable competition with them.

It ſurely, ſir, cannot be unconſtitutional to receive the ſhips of France or Spain in the ports of the new territory, upon any terms whatever, it is a mere condition of the purchaſe, and this houſe may or may not agree to it, being a commercial regulation we have the power to give our aſſent or diſſent to the article in queſtion, for I hold it to be correct doctrine, that this houſe, by the conſtitution, have the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations, as well as with the Indian tribes, and that whenever the Preſident and Senate make a treaty involving any commercial points, our content is abſolutely neceſſary to carry the treaty into effect.

By giving our aſſent we do not injure the rights of the other ports in the Atlantic ſtates, as the privilege is extended only to ports in the ceded territory. I conſider the eaſtern or carrying ſtates as particularly and deeply intereſted in the acquiſition of Louiſiana; it is true their ſhips already viſit almoſt every port, but under many reſtrictions, and I wiſh to ſee them ſailing on the Miſſiſippi without any moleſtation or reſtraint.

Sir, I am in favor of adopting theſe treaties, and they ſhall have my hearty ſupport.

There is no ſuperiority granted to foreign veſſels trading to Louiſiana, it merely places them on an equal footing with our own ſhips in thoſe ports, for a limited time. The difference of duties is only ten per cent on the duty, and forty four cents of tonnage, which difference of duties I venture to ſay have never given us but very trifling advantages in the intercourſe of foreign nations with the United States.

We have now an opening for a free trade to New-Orleans and Louiſiana, which we never had before, and I hope we ſhall embrace it. Let us ratify the treaties with all their proviſions, and we ſhall ſee in leſs than three years that we have gained the greateſt advantages in our commerce. I wiſh we may immediately proceed to adopt the reſolution before the committee.

(To be continued.)

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 30.

Yeſterday arrived at this port the Pallas, captain Ingerſol, in 28 days from New-Orleans. Captain Ingerſol informs, that

The French Perfect had taken the fort magazines, &c. belonging to the king for the purpoſe of delivering them up to the Americans. It was expected the troops from fort Adams would be down by by the middle of November,

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The cruiſer captured by Capt. Bainbridge from the Emperor of Morocco has been reſtored in conſequence of an adjuſtment of the differences between that Monarch and the United States.

December 1.

We underſtand that the French Government has placed in the hands of Mr. Pichon, Charge d'Affaires of the French Government, two millions of francs which is nearly equal to 400,000 dollars, for the use of St. Domingo; and that Mr. Maguitot the Prefect of that Colony has the exclusive right to draw to that amount on Mr. Pichon.

We likewiſe learn, that for the purpoſe of ſupplying St. Domingo with money in future, the caſhier of the public treaſury in Paris, Mr. Cornu, will draw upon himſelf at 20 days ſight, and his bills will be ſent to the Colonial Prefect—It is ſtated that funds will always be placed in advance to meet theſe bills.

December 2.

Captain Crowninſhied, of the ſhip Prudent, from Gibraltar, to Salem, was ſpoken with on the 25th ult. in lat. 40 10, and reported that hoſtilities had commenced between Spain and Great Britain.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29.

From LEGHORN, August 23.

Enclosed you have a copy of a note I have received two days ago from the conſul of the United States, by which you will obſerve that Gen. Oliver the French commandant here has clearly expreſſed to Commodore Morris that this port was conſidered in the ſame light as if belonging to the French Republic, and conſequently ſubject to the decree of the Firſt Conſul, of the Meſſidor 1, 11th year, by which all Britiſh merchandize and colonial produce was prohibited in the French ports, and ſubject to confiſcation under whatever flag it may be imported. I underſtand that Commodore Morris is gone to Florence on the buſineſs, with a memorial to her majeſty to endeavor if poſſible, to have the arbitrary decree recalled, or rather to prevent its extenſion to this port. I ſincerely wiſh he may ſucceed, though I very much doubt it. In the mean time, great attention ſhould be obſerved in accompanying every article with a certificate from the French agent, ſtating that the property is not the produce of Britain or her colonies.

Leghorn, August 20.

"Sir,

"I am juſt favored with a letter from Commodore Morris, ſtating the converſation he had with Gen. Oliver on the ſubject of the Arrette of the Firſt Conſul of the French Republic, the 1ſt Meſſidor, 11th year, and of which the following is an extract:—

"The late arrette conſidered neutrals laden wholly or in part with Britiſh manufactures, bound to the French Republic, ſubjected to confiſcation, and this port was conſidered as a part of the French Republic."

Of Peace.—Men of the firſt intelligence from Europe are of opinion, notwithſtanding the preſent very hoſtile poſitions of the two principal powers of the old world, that a peace is not very remote. Indeed, it appears more than probable, that as Bonaparte is not yet *mad* enough to undertake the threatened invaſion of a great and armed nation, a peace is the only poſſible outlet for his fame. But although *another* peace will be the firſt expedient for raiſing freſh acclamations in his favor, and perhaps the only reſource from degradation, if not deſtruction, it is difficult to conceive how he can effectuate ſuch an event at preſent, without the danger of tarniſhing his reputation. Would Great Britain in her preſent poſture, acquieſce in a peace by which ſhe would be left in the ſame inſecure ſituation, wherein ſhe found herſelf after the treaty of Amiens? or will France, with the conſciouſneſs of her immenſe weight in the balance of Europe, condeſcend to terms other than thoſe ſtipulated in that convention? Will ſhe recede from any of her pretenſions; or give up to Great Britain any point of the preſent conteſt?

If to procure a peace, Bonaparte will do this, it is natural to enquire, how far ſuch a conceſſion on the part of one whoſe *fame* conſiſts in exacting terms from others, will affect the duration of his power? Will the French people, accuſtomed to cloathing their chief in the attributes of omnipotence, and who are bound to him *only* by the ſplendor of his ſucceſs, now, finding him a *mere mortal* like themſelves, ſtill hang on him as the idol?—We confeſs, that in the preſent view, peace appears beſet with as many perils to Bonaparte as war; and that in either caſe, it will require more than good fortune to preſerve, for any long period, the adoration which now encompaſſes him.

ANOTHER RUMOUR.

We have heard it intimated that Capt. Lewis has lately diſcovered, in the interior of Louiſiana, a conſiderable lake of pure Whiſkey, which is ſaid very nearly to reſemble good old *Iriſh Uſquebaugh*. Should this rumour prove to be well founded it is believed that moſt of our newly imported citizens will ſpeedily remove to that country for the ſake of ſecuring the free navigation of thoſe *waters*; and that the conſequence will be a federal majority in this ſtate at the next election.

From Paris papers of Sept. 26 and 28 received by Capt. Mugford, arrived at Salem.

We learn that the French Miniſter was buſy at Vienna relative to the 10th article of the Neutrality which has been adopted at that Court.

In paſſing through Vienna it is ſaid the Turkiſh Ambaſſador, on his way to Paris, took notice only of the Miniſters of France, Sweden and Holland.

Reports were at Hamburgh, that the French had offered to withdraw their troops from Hanover, and ſubſtitute the Pruſſian troops, if the Hanoverians would pay a ſtipulated ſum during the war.

The Frankfort Fair had few purchaſers, and has not been worſe for many years. The Engliſh continue to ſmuggle much, and the Merchants on the Rhine have a correſpondence with the interior of France.

The news at Breſt was, that the Firſt Conſul was immediately to viſit Granville and St. Maloes Orders had been given to prepare for his reception at Flushing from the 10th to 15th October.

By the laſt accounts from Semlin, the trade with Turkey had recovered all its activity.

On 25th Sept. Schimmelpenninck went to Paris as the Batavian Ambaſſador.

The duty on Foreign Fiſh imported, except from England, is reduced in France, during the war, to 10 francs for every five myriagrams, and ſtock fiſh to four francs.

WASAINGTON, DEC. 5.

PEACE WITH MOROCCO.

CAPT. ROGERS arrived at this place on Friday laſt. He has brought the important intelligence of the RESTORATION of PEACE between the UNITED STATES and the Emperor of MOROCCO. During the negociation our frigates were moored in battle array within 300 yards of Tangiers, for the pupoſe of battering it down in caſe peace had not been made upon the terms which he had dictated. Although upon the batteries of Tangiers there were 105 pieces of cannon, our frigates were ſo ſtationed that only 15 could be brought to bear upon them. This peace has been effected without paying one cent for tribute, or as the price thereof. The brig ſeized at Mogadore has been reſtored. The Emperor was himſelf at Tangiers with an army of twenty thouſand men.

In the John Adams arrived at this place on Saturday, WILLIAM SMITH, our late Miniſter to Portugal.

NORFOLK, December 3.

TERRIBLE STORM!

Captain Parrott, of the ſchooner Plough Boy, arrived here yeſterday, in 43 days from Madera, gave us the following melancholy account.

On Sunday evening, the 9th October, being at the Iſland of Madeira, at 6 P. M. there came on a moſt tremendouqus ſtorm of wind, hail and rain ever witneſſed by the oldeſt perſon—the wind blew from S. S. E. which with the freſhes on ſhore, ſwept away nearly one third of the town of Funchal, and all the villages received conſiderable damage—it was generally reported when Capt. P. left there, that the number of ſouls loſt, muſt exceed 1000, and that the hail on the mountain tops were as large as a man's fiſt—Had the wind continued half an hour longer at the ſame point, every veſſel in the road muſt have been drove on ſhore, but it ſhifting ſuddenly gave them an opportunity of ſlipping their cables and going to ſea, ſome with the loſs of boats and ſome with the loſs of booms, &c.

Capt. Parrott's own words—"It was nearly two days before I came in again, but whilſt at ſea, experienced the moſt tremendouos ſight my eyes ever beheld, the whole ſurface of the ſea was apparently covered with trees, parts of houſes, pipes of wine, boats, oars, hogs, ſheep, goats, cattle, mules, and in ſhort, every thing that the iſland affords.—Capt. Bragdon, of the ſhip Thomas Gordon, who was at ſea two or three days after I came in, informed me of ſeeing a number of dead bodies at ſea.—An Engiſh family, by the name of *Tatlock's*, all periſhed. The oldeſt and moſt valuable church was waſhed away, as well as a large proportion of caſh and valuable goods have been deſtroyed.—Numbers were dug out of the rubbiſh, 30 and 40 horſes after the diſaſter, ſtill alive—and to the aſtoniſhment of all, a women was found dead, with her infant child at her breaſt alive and likely to ſurvive."

Sailed in company with the ſhip Olive, captain Conklin, for Cape De Verds; brig Mary, captain Wood, brig Sally, Tracy capt. Crocker, all of New-York.

NOTICE.

THE ſubſcribers and members of the Mutual Aſſurance Society againſt Fire on Buildings of the ſtate of Virginia, are hereby requeſted to attend their annual general meeting, to be held in the Capitol, in the city of Richmond, on the 2d day of January next, agreeable to law. Thoſe who do not attend in perſon or by proxy, will be repreſented by the members of the ſtate legiſlature repreſenting the counties wherein the reſpective members reſide, or by the ſenator of their reſpective diſtricts.

W. F. Aſt

Principal agent M. A. S.

Richmond, Nov. 27, 1803.

☞ The printers in this ſtate are requeſted to inſert the above once a week for four weeks.

WITH great ſatisfaction can I announce to the members of this philanthropic inſtitution, that the inſurance increaſes rapidly. Declarations come in from all directions, ſo that there are for upwards of ſeven and an half millions of dollars declared for; then if a loſs of one thouſand dollars happens, and divided among the ſaid ſum, the ſhare of each hundred dollars declared for is little more than one cent. Who would not contribute this little mite to aid his fellow citizen to rebuild his houſe:—and the more ſo when at the ſame time he ſecures his precarious property and renders it real, which uninſured it is not?

Some hold out that if a whole town was to burn, that it would ruin them; which is impoſſible, as it is next to an impoſſibility that a *whole* town ſhould burn, excepting that each man burns his own houſe, and in that caſe the law has provided that villain who *burns* his own houſe or *cauſes it to be burnt*, ſhall be proſecuted according to law, and ſhall receive no payment. If ſuch thing ſhould happen, his neighbours will ſoon inform againſt him, and if even he has received the payment he will be made to refund it, and beſides that ſent to the Penitentiary. The property of ſuch baſe characters is in general ſmall, ſo that if any ſhould be found by the foregoing ſtatement, it will be found that the contribution is but a mere trifle—of courſe ought not to deter any from inſuring, for if not inſured he may loſe the whole.—Two hundred and ſeventy three buildings muſt be deſtroyed by fire before it will take one premium of thoſe who have declared for inſurance—then if out of 8318 declared for, 273 are to burn, it would be at the rate of upwards of thirteen thouſand buildings in this ſtate—ſuch loſſes never have been heard of in any country, much leſs here where the buildings are ſcattered—however if ſuch unheard of loſſes were to take place and befall the ſociety in its proportion, one premium will be ſufficient to defray it.

As the ſyſtem of this inſurance becomes to be better underſtood (which it doth, as ſeveral who were pointedly againſt it inſure now) it no doubt will ſoon become general—when one premium no doubt will inſure the members and their deſcendants for ever, and receive every 14 years a dividend.

W. F. Aſt.

Richmond 28th November, 1803

NOTICE.

THE Members of the Mutual Inſurance Company againſt fire on Goods and Furniture in the ſtate of Virginia are hereby requeſted to attend their annual general meeting, to be held at their general office, in Richmoud, on the eleventh day of January next.

W. F. Aſt.

Principal Agent M. F. C.

Richmond, Nov. 29. 1803 w4w.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 28th day of September, 1803,

BETWEEN

Anthony Walke, executor of Anthony Walke, dec. Plaintiff,

AND

William Nelſon, executor, and Charles Carter Armiſtead, heir at law of William Armiſtead, deceaſed. Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Carter Armiſtead, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, it is ordered, that the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A Copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1803.

The time for which John Taylor, esq. was appointed Senator of this state in the Congress of the United States, by the Executive, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Stephen T. Mason, esq. having expired, and Mr. Taylor having declined to serve longer, Abraham B. Venable, esq. was on Wednesday last unanimously elected by the General Assembly in the room of Mr. Taylor.

The grand Chorus now performing in the Orchestra at the Hay Market, accompanied by the Organ, on Sunday afternoons, under the management of Mr. and Madam Cornillon, and under the auspices of so respectable characters as patronize and unite in them, bid fair to produce a rational and edifying mode of spending a few hours of that day in pious harmony, which we are assured will be conducted with all the solemnity and decorum suited to the occasion. Ladies, we are informed, are invited without charge, and gentlemen pay a trifle to cover the expence of fires, candles and attendance.

It seems that the president has hard work to make his mountain of *solid rock salt* go down even with his own parasites, some of whom already affect to consider it as a *federal* imposition. The Aurora has the indelicacy to class this presidential discovery with "*plots, clues, Ocean massacres, Tom Paine, Mammoth cheese and dry docks.*"—Who can refuse to pity Mr. Jefferson when he thus becomes the laughing stock of the most contemptible of his own partizans. *Gazette U. S.*

It is said in a southern paper, that neither Bernadotte nor L'Aussat is to be French minister to this country; but that citizen Jerome Bonaparte, who is most cruelly pent up here by British cruizers is to receive the appointment, and after being fully invested with the diplomatic character, is to be recalled by his loving brother. It is said, that as the English are rigid in their respect of diplomatic characters, Jerome will thus be enabled to return home under the sanctity of the law of nations.

Philadelphia Gaz.

PRIVATE letters from Europe state with much confidence that the royal party in France swells to the sight in a degree, each day so much more formidable than the former, that the adherents of the usurpation begin to be seriously alarmed, and the most sanguine friends of the CAPETS astonished.—Nothing but terror and an army disciplined to obedience to the hand that pays it, prevents Royalty from shewing its head boldly.—The threat of invasion is now considered, whether it be put into execution or not, as intended by BONAPARTE to intimidate the British government so far as to induce them to keep their troops at home, knowing as he does, that the people of La Vandee still wait with open arms for the arrival of a force to aid their operations in favor of LOUIS XVIII. Every day the alarm on one side, and the hopes of the other, are increased by the preparations making in England, by the activity of the King of France's Brothers in collecting a body of armed Royalists, and above all by the extreme anxiety and ardent military spirit displayed by the volunteers of England, more than three hundred thousand of whom have requested their government to put them upon immediate *offensive* operations. The fact is that they are animated and impelled by two motives: one indignation at the insolence and tyranny of the French Ruler; and the other an apprehension that by leaving *the time* for commencing active military operations to the choice of BONAPARTE, they would serve his policy and accomplish all he wants, viz. the destruction of Great-Britain through her commerce and funds. The people of England therefore are impatient to bring the thing to a speedy issue, and seem to have not a doubt of the event.

Ch. Courier.

Extract of a letter from a seaman on board his majesty's ship Charwell, dated St. Maloes, Aug. 12.

"Yesterday morning, in company with the Cerberus, Insolent and Minx gun brigs, we took a fishing boat off Granville. The fellow in her told us of an expedition fitting out against Jersey, and in the night would pilot the boats into a creek, where a number of them were lying, & assured us we could either take or destroy them. Accordingly the signal for boats, manned and armed, was made by the commodore. Our large cutter, with the first leutenant, a midshipman, and 12 armed men, were sent on board the Cerberus; seven boats shoved off from her at nine P. M. and rowed towards the shore: at five A. M. they returned with four prizes. After having passed several batteries, and gone 2 miles up St. Villiere creek, they boarded them, and brought them away from under the fire of near 500 troops, drawn up in a regular line, and keeping a constant fire as our men were making their retreat, but all would not do, for they brought them off without any loss; but the pilot was near paying for his villainy to his country; a musket ball passed through the side of his jacket."

For the VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

(No. III.)

Answer to Martinus Scriblerus, *and Remarks concerning the* British Spy.

Martinus Scriblerus, in his excessive zeal for the British Spy, has not only manifested a great deal of anger, but much indiscretion.

The quotation concerning Cicero, was made from Guthrie's Geography because it is a common-place book, which is to be found almost every where. Blair's Lectures are much more rare, and Quintilian much more so; besides, Quintilian is a Latin authority, which is very little read, even by those, who pretend to understand that language. A reference to that authority, would have left the subject, as to a great many, still in the dark, for such is the pride and vanity of many, who have a *little* smattering of the Latin language, that they would not have enquired of those from whom information might have been obtained, whereas a reference to a book so common, not only made the first impression of truth, but was within the reach of every body. It was like a twenty-four pounder levelled at a hay-stack.

It was admitted that the British Spy had not borrowed the exact language of Guthrie, but it was clearly established by the quotation, that he was not the first writer, who had undertaken to call in question Cicero's performances as an orator: In addition to which, Martinus Scriblerus has declared, that this was the custom of Cicero's cotemporaries, and that Blair, in his Lectures, had done the same thing.

This, indeed, is a singular kind of justification. It reminds me of a defence in a criminal case, where the culprit alledged that the prosecution was not sustainable, inasmuch as he was charged of having stolen one horse, when the proof established that he had stolen three. Thus stands the accusation and the proof, and I am not solicitous to establish, that the British Spy has used the precise words or ideas of those who preceded him.

But what defence or excuse will be offered, to justify the British Spy, for having pretended to be the first, who had dared to attack public opinion upon this subject, and to differ with every body as to the merit of this celebrated man? Let the reader judge him by his own words, which are as follow: "Heavens! how should I be anathematized "and excommunicated by every pedagogue in "Great Britain, if these remarks were made public! Spirits of Car, and of Ascham! have mercy "upon me! Woe betide the hand, that plucks the "wizzard beard of hoary error! From lisping in-"fancy to stooping age, the curses of the world "shall be upon it!" Reader, do you not think this very pretty? Most certainly—and so is a peacock or a butterfly, or as the British Spy learnedly calls the last, "the Emperor of Morocco."

The reader is requested to compare this handsome rodomontade with the facts, which Martinus Scriblerus has just admitted. It appears that the British Spy intended to convey the opinion, that he was the first, who had dared to *pluck the wizzard beard of hoary error.* His friend and advocate, Martinus Scriblerus, also states, that it was very common to do so, even in the times of Cicero;—that the celebrated Blair had done the same; and that Guthrie had copied from them. How can the public tolerate such writers? One has attempted to impose a falsehood; the other admits the falsehood, and then attempts a defence; yes, a defence, such as the lawyers would call a Felo de se.

As to the spirits of *Car*, and *Ascham*, readers in general may frankly acknowledge, that they do not comprehend the tendency of the apostrophe, not knowing whether to consider them celestial, terrestrial, or infernal. But why was there an appeal to those spirits, to protect a writer of a criticism upon Cicero, who did no more than had been done by others for about eighteen centuries? Or why expect so much enmity from the pedagogues of Great Britain? Is there one of them who questions the authority of Quintilian, or who does not take pride in Blair? Surely Martinus Scriblerus had either forgotten that pretty butterfly apostrophe, which has been just quoted, or that Blair was a British authority, which every pedagogue puts into the hands of his pupils, so that *from lisping infancy to stooping age*, every person who knew any thing about Cicero, knew also, that he had been condemned as an orator.

My object in referring to Guthrie particularly, was to shew, that the ideas of the British Spy upon that subject, were not new; that he was not the first, *who had plucked the wizzard beard of hoary error*; that he had little to fear on that score, and less, from the pedagogues or from the people of Great Britain, than from any others; and that his injectional appeal to the *spirits of Car, and of Ascham*, with the rest of the tinseled drapery, with which he had ornamented his apostrophe, was intended to fasciuate and delude the public mind, by the glare and glitter of his words.

Who is this, who has dared to prophane the temple of idolatry, *which the giddy, senseless crew*, had erected to the author of the British Spy? Who is it, who has accused him of erroneous opinions, and likewise with having palmed upon the world, the ideas of others, as his own?

These, and many such idle and ridiculous enquiries, and questions, will employ the time of numberless quidnuncs and demi-critics. How idle and childish is such prating? Altho the writer has no particular motive to conceal his real name, he cannot discover the smallest benefit which may possibly ensue from the disclosure. He does not intend to disturb the repose of a single individual, either by name, by asterisks, or by any particular or general description. Even Mr. Pleasants, in his character as printer, will be treated as tenderly as possible. Nor will a single individual be identified, in any manner, unless it be, in defence of their feelings or fame. What matter then is it, who, or what the writer is, whether he be old or young, high or low, rich or poor; whether he be dark or brown, with a long face or a short one?

The writer believes that he is influenced by the most honorable and laudable motives, and particularly towards the youth of our country, to prevent them from endeavoring to imitate the style or adopt many of the opinions of the British Spy. Every body knows, that the public curiosioty has been greatly excited on this subject. This proceeded not only from the exhibition of several conspicuous characters, but on account of the drapery, with which these characters have been adorned. It will not be possible for any man to check that curiosity. The endeavor would increase it. Even the author of the British Spy, if he was to pour out his whole soul in words, would not be able to stop the force of the torrent, any more than the celebrated Godwin has been able by his writings, his declarations, and his conduct, to counteract the fallacious tendencies of some of his works.

If these productions have as much merit as is ascribed to them, my remarks, if they have any influence, will confirm and establish that merit. If, as I have said, it is a delusion, then even the author, if he has a good heart, will applaud the effort.

It was not my design at first, to have said any thing concerning words and phrases. My remarks were intended to apply, solely to the scope, and tendencies. It is true, that I have departed from this plan, but it is equally true, that Martinus Scriblerus was the cause of it. But it is conjectured, that the British Spy and Martinus Scriblerus, are the same person. If so, who will have the hardihood to deny, that the letters under the signature of British Spy are compilations? Let any man who understands all the crack words, or who will impose on himself the *toil* of reading with a Dictionary at his elbow, compare them, he will see the true *denudated* character of the author in the incautious production of Martinus Scriblerus; he will see the disapointed and battered beau (if I may use the expression) in his morning dress; but in the other he will see him, after every lock had been properly adjusted, every wrinkle, (or corrugation, as the British Spy would say,) filled or obscured, every artifice used, to deceive the beholder. There is scarcely a man, who has not made such remarks upon human nature; the picture is so much alike, that the writing of twenty pages could not exhibit a stronger similitude. Poor indeed must be the capacity of that man, who, with the advantages of a classical education, a clear memory, an extensive, well chosen library, could not, in the course of six, or twelve months, compile thirty, or forty, handsome pages, upon three or four times as many different subjects. Such I consider the British Spy.

But by what calculation is it, that the admirers of the British Spy, expect, that this production, which is acknowledged by nobody, should escape the assaults of the injured & the hostility of the discontented, when it is evident, that the writer himself has used no sort of tenderness towards some others?

In the contests for power, during the struggles for pre-eminence, between two powerful, contending factions, individual feelings have been too often assailed and injured. At present, there is a calm. Let us enjoy it. Let those who wish to live in peace and quietness, be permitted to do so. And let no man's face, or nose, or shape, or attitude, or dress, or address, be made the subject of wit or ridicule.

If the public prints are used for such purposes, the angry passions will, very soon, take the lead, and though the authors of the mischief may escape, yet multitudes, in some way or other, may suffer.

Let any candid man read the letters of the British Spy, without prejudice or partiality, and then let him determine, whether they were, or were not calculated, to wound the feelings and disturb the repose, of peaceable and well regulated families. The answer will be, that they were well written. Let this be granted. But will that soften the affliction of those who had been injured? Or will it better the case because they have been published from New-Hampshire to Georgia, and are now in the second edition as a pamphlet? These facts only shew, that the evil is considerably extended, and that the public delusion still continues. Yet let it be remembered, that there are many editors of newspapers, of the best talents and most correct taste, who have not sullied their columns with these productions. They have treated them, as they deserved, with negligence and contempt.

Yes, it is true that the letters of the British Spy have been published by many editors in different parts of the United States. I will not say any thing concerning the additional effect which may be obtained by that circumstance, beyond the limits of this state, but will ask any friend of the British Spy who has any claims to science or literature, to say, whether his fame and eclat has received any very extraordinary rays of lustre from the scientific abilities of a single paper in Virginia, (one excepted) which has noticed them? And although I do not intend to use the harsh epithets, which have been applied to such, by calling them *a thoughtless, silly crew*, yet some of the editors themselves will not hesitate to acknowledge, that to judge of the merit of such performances, is a little above their ken.—Besides, editors of newspapers who cannot or will not write, generally select such articles from other papers as appear most likely to please their subscribers, and to induce others to add to the list.—The letters of the British Spy having excited enquiry and notice, each editor, who was incapable of writing for himself, acted wisely in publishing them. (He will act unjustly if he does not publish the criticisms.) Nor is this all. The author of the British Spy could very easily prevail upon some confidential friend at Norfolk, Petersburg or Fredericksburg, to prevail on the editors at these places to give them a place in their papers: but let this all be as it may, and let it be allowed, that every man, who has ever read or heard of them, except the writer of these remarks, considers them to be the most extraordinary efforts of brilliant talents, masterly genius, correct taste, and profound erudition—does all this oblige me also to add my mite of general applause to this erroneous mass? Surely not. It would be liberty *a la Francois*, to compel a man to think, speak, act, write, &c. precisely as some body else had done before. No, no—this will never do. I will stand upon my own ground, and although the space in the scientific and literary world which may be allowed me, will be no more than a span in comparison to the pre-eminence of the British Spy, still I will enjoy that span. I will act independently. I will not give applause where I think censure is due. I will not justify what ought to be condemned: nor will I condemn, in toto, for a few errors. No—far from it. The feeble light with which Providence has been pleased to endow my mind, shall not be put under a bushel.

Impartial & unprejudiced readers will soon be able to form a correct opinion concerning the merits of those who have *written, furnished, printed, published* and *circulated* the letters of the British Spy, which contain so many censures against the people and government of Virginia; against the inhabitants of the lower counties of Potomac, and the city of Richmond, and also against those principles of republicanism, upon which all our institutions, political happiness, and national respectability depend.

FAIR PLAY.

(To be continued.)

On Friday the SENATE, after a debate, which has continued, with intermission, for about three weeks, came to a definitive decision on the amendment to the Constitution respecting the mode of electing a PRESIDENT and Vice-President.

The question was taken by Yeas and Nays about 9 o'clock in the Evening, as follows.

Yeas 22—Nays 10.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Bailey, Baldwin, Brauley, Breckinridge, Brown, Cocke, Condit, Ellery, Franklin, Jackson, Logan, Maclay, Nicholas, Israel Smith, Samuel Smith, John Smith, Stone Taylor, Worthington, Wright.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Butler, Dayton, Hillhouse, Olcot, Pickering Plumer, Tracy, Wells, White.

Two thirds of the members approving, the Amendment is consequently carried by a constitutional majority.

Mr. Sumter and Mr. Armstrong were absent.

It will be observed that the amendment, which follows, differs considerably from that agreed to by the House of Representatives. The principal, however, of both being similar, there can be little doubt of the concurrence of the House in the modification proposed by the Senate.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, Two thirds of both houses concurring, that in lieu of the third paragraph of the first section of the second article of the constiution of the United States, the following be proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which when ratified by three fourths of the legislatures of the several states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, to wit:

The electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President, shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states, shall be necessary to a choice.—And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March then next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

(Nat. Int. Dec. 5.)

Seventy Negroes for Sale.

On Tuesday the 20th of Dec. next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, WILL BE SOLD, at the late dwelling-house of Mr. John Hampton, deceased, of Caroline county, agreeable to his last will and testament, between

Sixty and Seventy likely Virginia born

SLAVES,

CONSISTING OF

MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS—

Also the crops of

Corn, Fodder and Tobacco.

A QUANTITY OF FLOORING PLANK.

TOGETHER with a number of other valuable articles too tedious to enumerate in an advertisement. Credit until 1st January, 1805, on all sums above ten dollars, the purchaser to give bond with approved security. All those indebted to the said deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment; and those to whom the estate may be indebted, will exhibit their claims on the day of sale, properly authenticated, to

Samuel Coleman,
John Coleman,
Wm. Burruss,
} Ex'ors of John Hampton, dec'd.

Caroline, Sept. 16th, 1803. 4t

N. B. Six per cent. will be allowed for cash.

The GRAND LODGE of Virginia will meet in the Mason's Hall, in this city, on Monday evening, at 6 o'clock.

W. H. FITZWHYLSONN, *G. S.*

Richmond, Dec. 7, 1803.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

IRISH LINENS.

A good assortment of 7-8ths and 4-4ths wide

Irish Linens,

IN boxes of 23 to 34 pieces, purchased in Dublin in July, and imported by the ship Mercury, from Liverpool, for sale by

JOHN HENRY.

Richmond, 10th November, 1803.

LOUIS WERCQ,

MERCHANT TAYLOR,

NOT intending to carry on his bufinefs as extenfively as heretofore, informs the public, that in future he fhall expect materials to be paid for, before they are made into clothes. He has on hand a fupply of the beft Cloths, Caffimeres, Swanfdowns, Marfeilles, &c. which he will fell low for caſh only. All perfons having claims againft him will be paid on application, and thofe in his debt are requefted to pay their accounts to him immediately.

Richmond, October 17th, 1803. 4m.

GILLIAT & KIRBY,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

By the late arrivals from London and Liverpool

A General Aſſortment of

Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Which they are now felling off at their usual low prices, for cash or country produce.

Richmond, September 12, 1803. tf.

In the case of *THOMAS HOOPER*, late a BANKRUPT.

THE Commiſſioners under a commiſſion of Bankruptcy, awarded and iſſued forth againſt the ſaid Thomas Hooper, of the city of Richmond, in the ſtate of Virginia, merchant, intend to meet on the 29th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Riſing Sun Tavern, in the ſaid city of Richmond, in order to make a dividend of the eſtate and effects of the ſaid bankrupt; when, and where the creditors, who have not already proved their debts, are to come prepared to prove the ſame, or they will be excluded the benefit of the ſaid dividend.

RICHARD DENNY. }
CHARLES SPENCER. } Aſſignees.

Richmond, Oct. 25, 1803.

JOHN LESSLIE,

Has just received from London and Briſtol,

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Cut Glaſs,

In Table Setts, &c. &c. and an ample supply of

COPPER,

Raiſed Bottoms and Sheets—which, with his usual ASSORTMENT of

GROCERIES,

Will be ſold low for Caſh, Country Produce, or Acceptances payable here at 60 or 90 days.

Richmond, Oct. 7, 1803.

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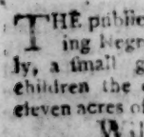
30 Dollars Reward.



Ran away on Monday the 20th June laſt, a Negro Girl, called

SALLY,

LATELY the property of Mr. William Robertſon, of Manchester. She is a tall, ſpare, black Girl, about twenty years old, ſtoops much, has very ſhort knotty hair, which ſhe attempts to make longer by platting; her noſe turns up and is very thick at the end. Davy and Peter Norton, in Richmond or Manchester, are her uncles, by whom it is probable ſhe is harbored.—She is a good ſeamſtreſs.

I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure her in Jail ſo that I get her again.

JOHN GILLIAM.

Prince George, near Peterſburg, July 15, 1803.

Samuel Shelton & Co.

Having provided themſelves with a convenient Lumber Houſe, near the Baſin, will keep a conſtant ſupply of

Freſh Flour

FOR SALE.

THEY will alſo receive PRODUCE on STORAGE, and tranſact buſineſs on COMMISSION.

Richmond, November 18, 1803.

☞ NOTICE.

Negroes for Sale.

THE public are hereby informed that, the following Negroes, viz. Dorcas, Betty, Beckey, Nelly, a ſmall girl, daughter of Betty, and two fine children the offſprings of Beckey—Together with eleven acres of land, adjoining the city of Richmond,

Will be offered for ſale,

for *ready money* before the door of the Eagle Tavern on Monday, 12th December next; or ſo much of ſaid property as will be ſufficient to ſatisfy a Deed of Truſt bearing date, May 1ſt, 1797, executed by the late William Bocker, and Jeſſe Smith, to ſecure the payment of certain money therein expreſſed, to be due John Graham and James Herron, with intereſt and expence of carrying ſaid truſt into effect, as appears of record made in the General Court of Richmond, 9th day of November, 1797.

WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Truſtee.

Richmond, Nov. 18, 1803.

NEGROES TO HIRE for the ensuing year—Two ſtrong, healthy young men, one a blackſmith by trade, the other a laborer, and very handy at moſt buſineſs—Four females brought up to houſe buſineſs, and are neat carreful hands at waſhing, ironing, &c. Alſo TO RENT, the HOUSE and LOT at preſent occupied by Mr. B. Sheppard—poſſeſſion of which can be given the 1ſt of January next. Information concerning any of the aforementioned property can be had by applying to Mr. Samuel Jones, at Mayo's Bridge.

NOTICE.

To the Aſſignees of *Iſaac McPhearſon, Anthony & Pleaſants, Edward Hyde, Joſeph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleaſants* and *Mansfield Watkins.*

YOU are hereby required to attend the commiſſioners named and authoriſed in and by the commiſſions of bankruptcies awarded and iſſued and now in proſecution againſt the ſaid Iſaac McPhearſon, Anthony & Pleaſants, Edward Hyde, Joſeph Anthony, Edward Broaddus, Daniel Morgan, Julius Crump, Thomas E. Pleaſants, and Mansfield Watkins, on the 12th day of January, 1804, at their office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to ſhew cauſe why notice has not been given by you for making a dividend of the eſtates and effects of the ſaid bankrupts according to the act of the congreſs of the United States in that caſe made and provided, which if you fail of doing, a meeting will be forthwith appointed, by the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſions named and authoriſed, for you to produce your receipts and payments touching the ſame, and to make a dividend of ſuch part of the ſaid eſtates and effects as ſhall appear to be remaining in your hands

By order of the Commiſſioners,

Ro: Brooke, s. c.

Commiſſioners' Office, Richmond, }
November 16th, 1803. }

FRANCIS FOLLET,

From New-York,

HAS JUST RECEIVED A CONSIGNMENT OF A FEW BALES OF

DRY GOODS

Conſiſting of

Superfine Broad Cloths, Caſimeres, and German Ticklenburghs;

WHICH will be ſold by the Bale or Piece, at a price worthy the attention of thoſe who wiſh to purchaſe, for ready pay.

HE HAS

As formerly advertiſed,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY;

SILVER, PLATED, JAPANNED, & CUTLERY WARE—GOLD & SILVER WATCHES, &c.

ALL of which being laid in on the beſt terms, can and will be ſold as low as in any market in the United States.

Richmond, Nov. 26, 1803.

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS FOR SALE,

VERY LOW INDEED,

FOURTH proof French Brandy, by the pipe.
Second proof Holland Gin, by the pipe.
Beſt Green Coffee, by the hhd.
New-England Rum, by the hhd.
Sherry Wine, (beſt quality) by the quarter Caſk.
Window Glaſs, by the box, different ſizes.
Cotton Cards, aſſorted numbers, by the box

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

PATENT BALANCES.

E. W. ROOTES.

November 30th, 1803.

FOR SALE,

My LOT and HOUSE,

IN York Town, on the main ſtreet, and convenient to the Church and Courthouſe. The buildings are, a brick dwelling houſe with three rooms and a paſſage and convenient cloſets below, and three rooms and 2 paſſage above ſtairs, and a good cellar, a kitchen, waſh houſe, and other out houſes. This would make one of the beſt ſtands in York for a merchant or a tavern keeper. For terms apply to Mr Robert Gibbons in York, or the ſubſcriber in Richmond.

John Moss.

September 22, 1803. tf

NOTICE.

In the case of EPHRAIM MACQUILLIN, a Bankrupt.

WHEREAS a commiſſion of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the congreſs of the U. States paſſed on the 4th day of April 1800, entitled "an act to eſtabliſh an uniform ſyſtem of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and iſſued againſt *Ephraim Macquillin*, merchant, of the city of Richmond, and he having been declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to ſurrender himſelf to the commiſſioners in the ſaid commiſſion named, or a major part of them, on Thurſday the 24th day of this month, on Saturday the 10th, and on Saturday the 31ſt days of December next, at the commiſſioners' office in the city of Richmond, at ten o'clock of the forenoon of each day, and make a full diſcloſure and diſcovery of his eſtate and effects: When and where the creditors are to come forward prepared to prove their debts; and at the ſecond ſitting to chooſe aſſignees of the ſaid bankrupt's eſtate and effects; and at the laſt ſitting the ſaid bankrupt is required to finiſh his examination; and the creditors are to aſſent to, or diſſent from, the allowance of his certificate. All perſons indebted to the ſaid bankrupt, or that have any of his effects in their hands, are not to pay or deliver the ſame but to him the commiſſioners ſhall appoint. RO: BROOKE.

Secretary to the Commiſſioners.

Commiſſioners' Office, Richmond, }
November 19th, 1803. }

ROBERT GAMBLE & SON,

Are receiving by the ſhip *Rome*, and other arrivals from Europe, a general aſſortment of

Merchandize,

SUITABLE to the ſeaſon, which they are diſpoſed to ſell on moderate terms, for Caſh, Country Produce, or, to *punctual cuſtomers*, on the uſual credit.

Having a large and convenient WARE-HOUSE calculated to ſtore FLOUR, &c. thoſe who may confide Country Produce, &c. to *their* care, are aſſured, that their endeavours will be uſed to give general, ſatisfaction, and their charge for ſtorage, &c. will be reaſonable.

Richmond, 17th October, 1803.

WILLIAM M'CAY,

CLOCK and WATCH-MAKER,

Main-ſtreet—Richmond,

TAKES this method to inform the Public, that he has juſt received by a late arrival from Europe, a large and general aſſortment of GOLD and SILVER

WATCHES,

among which are elegant repeating Watches; Ladies' Gold ditto.—Alſo, an elegant aſſortment of Seals, Keys, Chains, Watch Makers' Tools and Materials, &c.—He has likewiſe a few good CLOCKS for ſale—All of which he offers to diſpoſe of on as reaſonable terms, for caſh, as they can be purchaſed in any part of the United States.

He returns his ſincere thanks to his friends for the liberal encouragement he has met with ſince his reſidence in this city.

☞ CLOCKS and WATCHES repaired on the ſhorteſt notice.

Richmond, November 5th, 1803.

I have for SALE, at my Mill, near the city of Richmond,

PLAISTER OF PARIS,

IN the lump, or ground, ready for manure or plaiſter, which will be ſold low, and a conſiderable deduction made to thoſe who purchaſe by the large quantity. RICHARD ADAMS.

Auguſt 12, 1803. 6mhs.

A Valuable Tract of Land FOR SALE.

Will be Sold at Public Auction, before the Eagle Tavern, on Wednesday, 14th Dec. next, (if not previouſly diſpoſed of)

THAT valuable eſtate in the county of Chesterfield, late the property of Archibald Cary, Eſq. deceaſed, and known by the name of

AMPTHILL.

This property being well known, it is unneceſſary to deſcribe it particularly.

For further information reſpecting the land, and for terms of ſale, apply to

Thomas Taylor, v. m.

Richmond, Nov. 2, 1803. epds

TO RENT,

THE middle tenement in the large four story Brick houſe nearly oppoſite the Poſt-Office, which was laſt occupied by Edmund W. Rootes—For terms apply to BEN. JAMES HARRIS, *or* THOMAS HARRIS.

Richmond, October 7, 1803.

Tobacco Land

FOR SALE.

IN Amherſt county, on Horſley's Creek, 329 acres of rich Tobacco Land, formerly the property of Mr. Daniel Warwick, and known by the name of WINCANTON. This land has the advantage of laying on the main road, leading from Amherſt Court-Houſe to Waugh's Ferry, on James River, is a valuable ſtand for a Country Store, with a framed houſe for that purpoſe, entirely new, and ſufficiently large, having two rooms below and two above ſtairs, with a good brick chimney, and well under pinned with brick, alſo a lumber houſe ſixteen feet ſquare, with a cellar of its full ſize walled up with ſtone. There is alſo a Taylor's and Saddler's ſhop, and other out houſes; likewiſe a tolerable good dwelling houſe with three rooms below, and two above ſtairs; a kitchen, dairy, and other out houſes within a mile of the ſtore, ſuitable for a private family. On this tract of land there is about ſeventy five acres cleared; all of which is freſh and in good order for cultivation. It has alſo the advantage of being only ſeven miles from Bethel, where there is an inſpection of Tobacco, and within eighteen miles of Lynchburg.

As it is preſumed no perſon will be inclined to purchaſe the above without viewing the premiſes, they will be ſhewn by Meſſrs. Taliaferro & Loving, who live within a few miles of Wincanton, and fully empowered to make a ſale; and the terms of payment may be known from them; as alſo on application to

Gilliat & Kirby.

Richmond, September 8th, 1803. tf

FOR RENT,

And poſſeſſion given immediately,

A BRICK Lumber Houſe, Stable and Carriage Houſe. Apply to

Marcus Elcan.

Dec. 3, 1803. 12awtf.

VIRGINIA:

At a Superior Court of Chancery

for the Richmond District, October 6, 1803,

BETWEEN

Samuel Greenhow, Plaintiff,

AND

John Fenton Mercer, Charles Fenton Mercer, and John T. Brooke and James M. Garnett, adminiſtrators with the Will annexed of James Mercer, Defendants.

THE defendant Charles Fenton Mercer, not having entered his appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff by his counſel, it is ordered, That the ſaid defendant do appear here on the firſt day of the next term and anſwer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome newſpaper in the city of Richmond for two months ſucceſſively, and poſted at the front door of the Capitol in the ſaid city.

A copy—Teſte,

PETER TINSLEY, C. C.

ALMANACS,

FOR THE YEAR 1804,

For Sale at this Office.

Produce Sweepſtakes for the year —1807—

TO be run for over the Broad Rock Courſe, agreeably to the rules of the Jockey Club, no produce no forfeit, running two mile heats, each ſubſcriber to pay 200 dollars, half forfeit, to name their mares and the horſe they are in foal by. To this ſubſcription there are already 14 ſubſcribers, and it is ſuppoſed there will be 5000 dollars or upwards ſubſcribed before the cloſe of the ſubſcription. Gentlemen wiſhing to ſubſcribe to this ſubſcription can do ſo by letter, where it is not convenient for them to do it perſonally. Letters on the above ſubject, ſent by poſt to the Manchester or Richmond poſt-office, will be duly attended to by the ſubſcriber.

William Ball,

Proprietor of the Courſe.

Broad Rock, November 20th, 1803.

Sweepſtake for 3 years old Colts and Fillies.

TO be run for over the Broad Rock Courſe the day preceding the Spring Jockey Club Purſe, running two mile heats with ninety pounds on each, ſubſcription 200 dollars, half forfeit, and to name their colt at the time of ſubſcribing, or by the firſt day of March next, at which time the ſubſcription will cloſe. Gentlemen wiſhing to enter their colts can do ſo by letter, where it is not convenient to do it perſonally. WILLIAM BALL.

Broad Rock, Nov. 24th, 1803. 4tp.

Humanity Hall Grammar School,

WILL be continued by the ſubſcriber, for the enſuing term, in which youth will be inſtructed in the Greek, Latin and Engliſh Languages; *Geography*, the *Elements* of *Geometry*, with practical Surveying. Alſo, *Writing* and *Arithmetic*, Vulgar, Decimal and Analytical. The price of board, tuition, waſhing and fuel, will be eighty dollars for the term, paid quarterly in advance, to commence on the 15th of January next, and expire the 10th of December. Particular attention will be paid to the morals, deportment and cleanlineſs of the youth; and bedding will be furniſhed ſuch as chuſe at ſix dollars extra.

Thomas Nelson.

Forks of Hanover, Nov. 27th, 1803.

Muſic, French and Drawing.

MR. & MRS. CORNILLON,

WHO intend making their reſidence in this city, propoſe to open an Academy for teaching the Piano Forte, by Mrs. Cornillon, accompanied by the voice or otherwiſe; the French Language, in its purity, by mr. Cornillon; and Drawing and Pencilling on China, to a ſuperior degree of perfection, by a French lady, that may be expected on ſhortly.—Senſible of the advantages to be derived in acquiring the French Language by a reſidence in a French family, they would wiſh to accommodate as many pupils in their houſe as may be convenient, as ſoon as their furniture arrives. In the mean time they have procured a comfortable room at the Hay-Market, and an Inſtrument, where Mrs Cornillon will give leſſons to ſuch as think proper to call on her, or will attend thoſe who prefer taking leſſons at home.—Their terms ſhall be as reaſonable as any in this city. They would not preſume thus to offer their ſervices had they not it in their power to give entire ſatisfaction as to their moral character and habits in life, and that Mrs. Cornillon has had her acquirements from the beſt maſters in Paris.

Liberal wages will be given for a good Cook, a Waiter and a Nurſe.

N. B. Mr. Cornillon will give leſſons on the German Flute and Violincello.

City of Richmond, Hay-Market, }
December 1ſt, 1803. }

IT is earneſtly requeſted, that if any perſon or perſons have claims againſt the eſtate of ANDERSON PEERS, dec. that they would bring them forward immediately, that proviſion may be made for payment, as I am determined to cloſe my adminiſtration as ſpeedy as poſſible.

JUDITH PEERS, Executrix.

Goochland, Nov. 24th, 1803.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I ſhall proceed to ſell on the 28th day of December next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, at the houſe where Col. Heath J. Miller lives, all the

Periſhable Property

belonging to the above eſtate.—And at the ſame time and place will be ſold and hired, ſeveral NEGROES. The terms of ſale and hire will be made known that day.

JUDITH PEERS, Executrix.

N. B. The well known TAVERN where colonel Heath J. Miller now lives, will be rented on that day to the higheſt bidder, under certain reſtrictions, which will be made known that day, and poſſeſſion given immediately. J. P.

NOTE.

HALF a dozen GIRLS, between the ages of 8 and 12 years, may be accommodated the enſuing year in a genteel family, reſiding in the upper end of Hanover, for the purpoſe of inſtruction. The ſituation is elevated and healthy, and diſtant from Richmond about two and thirty miles. The Girls will be taught the Engliſh and French Languages grammatically, Hiſtory, Geography, Arithmetic and plain Needle Work. The charge per annum, excluſive of the French, will be 30l. paid quarterly in advance, the pupils finding their own bedding. For the French, an additional fee of 5l. will be required. Further particulars may be known on application to the printer hereof.

WILL BE SOLD,

To the higheſt bidder, on the 23d of December 1803,

A TRACT OF LAND,

CONTAINING between 1400 or 1500 acres, in the county of Amelia, about 5 miles from the courthouſe, late the property of Joſeph Oſborne, dec. The land is well adapted to the culture of tobacco, wheat, corn, &c. The improvements are pretty good, with excellent water. Three annual payments will be allowed the purchaſer.

Alſo, between 14 and 20 likely Virginia born SLAVES, conſiſting of Men, Women, Boys & Girls. Twelve months credit will be allowed for them.—The remainder of the Stock, Corn, &c. will be ſold likewiſe. Bond with approved ſecurity will be required. Likewiſe, all who have claims againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring them forward properly authenticated, and thoſe indebted, to make immediate payment, as no further indulgence will be given.

Robert Marſhall, }
Abraham Marſhall, } Ex'ors.

Ameliacounty, 29th Nov. 1803. 3w.